

MAY 1987 \$3.00

The

ACE

K X R G

CONFIRMS YOUR RECEPTION

ON 1615 KHZ

AT 0355 TO 0427 GMT

AND 0446 TO 0514 GMT

ON MAY 23 1984.

QSL #1

SIGNED

Madd Hatter

MAD HATTER

KXRG!

FIRST

OR

SECOND

BROADCAST!



JTA, these times didn't agree with those in Dialog, with
They'd keep a log, then again, maybe I'll have some papers!!

DiaLogs

By: Kirk Baxter

Contributions to the loggings column are gratefully accepted by the deadline of the 15th of each month. Loggings are preferred on logging forms which are available for a SASE. Contributions should be sent to: P.O.B. 2571, Shawnee Mission, KS. 66201. Contributions can also be left on the ACE TBBS at (913) 677-1288. Your editor: Kirk Baxter.

NORTH AMERICA MEDIUM WAVE

●RNCI (tentative): 1622, 0354-0404, SIO = 111. Heard Capt. Willy voice, but no official ID. Rock mx. Faded out at 0404 or left the air. Heavy beacon QRM. (TWIGG,MN)

NORTH AMERICA SHORT WAVE

●KLMN (tent): 7424, 5/9, 0459-0530 +, SIO = 322. Mx by Elton John and others. No address given. Station seemed to be using a VOX, as the carrier would go off during pauses in speech. (SMOLINSKI)

●KNBS: 7445, 2/28, 2303-2325, SIO = 323. Anned BC addr. Rock mx by various artists. Info on Neutron Bomb and other PS annemts. Also IDed as Cannabis 41. Stn owned by California Marijuana Growers'. (TWIGG,MN) 7445, 4/12, 0003-0046*, SIO = 423. Rock & roll mx. Neutron bomb and Ronnie Reagan skits. Lots of talk abt marijuana and gave addr for NORML. Big plug for A*C*E, including its Baton Rouge addr. Interference throughout from R. Moscow on 7440 and from an EE numbers stn on 7444.9 from 0015-0028. Pgming from 0028-sign-off exactly the same as on the 2/28 bcst. QSL to Battle Creek, MI addr. (RICHOLSON,VA) 7445.1, 4/12, 0002-0046*, SIO = 222-333. Slight QRM, QSB w/ severe QRM from "kilo, papa, alpha, two" on 7445. DJ was Phil Muzak, bcsting to North America on 41m band. Rock mx by Supertramp "Logical Song" and Jefferson Starship. Advertisements for the A*C*E, paraquat, the neutron bomb, the Saturday Night Gun Mart and a survival game. Commentary in favor of marijuana use and against government efforts to stop its use. Had ad with housewife supporting use of marijuana. 3 - 22 cent stamps for QSL to BC addr. (SUESS,WI) 4/12(?), 0001-0040+, SIO = 423. Info given on ACE. Usual addr. QRM de Moscow. Compared alcohol with marijuana. (TWIGG,MN) 7444, 4/12, 0035-0046*, SIO = 333. Caught the end of their pgm with a Jefferson Starship song. Had slogan of "KNBS, the station with your mind in mind." Said they would appreciate letters to the BC addr. Correct reception reports would be verified with their cannabis green fiber QSL cards. QRM de EE numbers stn. (BIGLEY,TX)

●Radio X: 7415.7, 4/12, 0144-0330 fade, SIO = 121-232. Some QSB. Test xmsn by a DJ w/ gravelly voice saying "Radio X broadcasting to the world on the International Broadcast Band." Lots of rock mx was played between annemts. Kansas "Miracles Out of Nowhere," and "Carry

On Wayward Son;" Van Halen "You Really Got Me Now;" Black Sabbath "Sabbath Bloody Sabbath" and many others. Mx and comedy from 1920's with a pgm of "Radio Bloopers." Signal suddenly became very weak at 0324 with no copy after. A break in the xmsn occurred at 0301. QSL addr given as Radio X, P. O. Box 110, Johnson City, NY 13790. ID annemt was recorded. (SUESS,WI) 7416, 4/12, 0150-0246*, SIO = 333-444. Pgm of continuous hard rock mx with the following annemt: "Greetings, listeners of the world. You are listening to Radio X. Radio X is now testing to the world on the International Broadcast Bank. Thank you for listening to Radio X." Verification addr given as above. (BIGLEY,TX)

●Voice of Free Radio: 7463, 3/22, 0412-0415*. Tuned in to OM who said this was the very first bcst for a brand new pirate stn, "Voice of Free Radio," but due to technical difficulties, he was going to have to cut the xmsn short. Claimed the xmtr was arcing, which seemed to be audible over the air. Claimed to be using 10 watts and bcst from the east coast of NA. Said he would be on again next week, but nothing hrd. PSE QSL. (BIGLEY,TX)

●WMTL: 91.7, 4/5, 1350-1405. Strong signal with heavy metal mx, described by DJ as "thrash mx". Gave a phone # which I called and got a recording that said only "invalid number" then a beep and disconnected. (SIMON)

●UNID: 7426 LSB, 3/22, 0103-0110*, SIO = 343. Tuned in to a long talk abt the Hare Krishna religion. NO ID hrd. Abruptly left the air. (BIGLEY,TX)

●UNID: 1619, 3/12, 0320-0330*, SIO = 222. Rock mx with repeated annemts of Hilo, Hawaii POB. They had what sounded like an interval signal of a single note on a horn. There was QRM from a SS xmission on a lower frequency. (PYM,DC)

SWL in MD

Izak Luchinsky of Baltimore, MD contacted your editor to announce the formation of an SWL/scanner monitoring hobbyist club in Maryland. Interested persons should contact Izak at P. O. Box 5722, Baltimore, MD 21208, enclosing a SASE or by calling him at (301) 486-4948.

HAMFEST

I hope that our members that attended the Dayton hamfest enjoyed themselves. With any luck, perhaps I'll be able to attend in 1988. I hope those attending the ANARC convention have a good time, and enjoy Toronto.

LATE AGAIN

Our two bulletins (April and May) again are running behind schedule, but if all goes as planned, they should have improvements in their appearance. The plans are for these issues to be published with the new Ventura Publisher software package, courtesy of Keith and his LaserJet printer.

The Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications

by

Jerry Berg, Chairperson
38 Eastern Avenue
Lexington, MA 02173

As long as I've been in the radio listening hobby I've heard DXers talk about what to do with their QSLs after they pass away. I can't say I'd heard many good ideas on the subject, however. Discussion of this topic has a natural tendency to drift off into uncertainty. DXing is, after all, a hobby for today, and no one seems too worried about the future.

A related issue that is mentioned from time to time is the future of QSLs belonging to hobbyists who may be active and then leave the hobby for one reason or another.

In both cases, the likelihood is that their QSLs will at best face an uncertain fate. Other family members seldom seem to share our interest in radio, least of all the QSL-collecting aspects, and so despite the time and effort we spend on our collections, most of our material is probably destined for a dusty attic or a wet basement if we're lucky, the trash heap if we aren't.

Since QSLs are usually considered personal mementoes of our listening experiences and contacts with particular stations, maybe we shouldn't be too concerned about the time when we are no longer able or interested in caring for them.

But there is another way of looking at our old veries. They represent not just souvenirs of our own listening, but also a part of the broader history of radio, reflecting changes in national politics, broadcasters, frequencies and relations between stations and their listeners. Older QSLs never fail to prompt interest among hobbyists. At the very least they are intriguing glimpses at the details of early radio listening, the direct predecessors of our own listening activities of today.

In 1986 it was decided to take a major step toward making available a means by which QSLs could be preserved when persons passed away or became inactive, and stemming the loss of this important radio material. The Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications was established as a committee of the Association of North American Radio Clubs. It is hoped that in the future, through the efforts of this Committee, more QSLs will be saved from loss or destruction.

The Committee's work

The Committee is working toward its goal in several ways.

First, by our activity we hope to cause more hobbyists to think about the long term importance of their QSL collections. This alone is an important first step.

Second, the Committee will provide a central repository for QSLs. Through direct contact with inactive listeners and the families of deceased hobbyists, and by a public information campaign within the hobby and elsewhere, the Committee will seek out existing QSL collections that might otherwise be lost, and attempt to preserve them.

Third, the Committee will be available to serve as recipient for any QSL collections that hobbyists might wish to dispose of in their will.

Thinking in the very long term, perhaps the Committee will some day be able to publish a collection of QSLs in book or other form so that all radio enthusiasts will be able to learn more about the history of radio and the radio listening hobby, view and enjoy old QSLs and use them for research purposes. That is a long term goal, however. For now, the Committee's main objective is to archive as many QSLs as possible in order to prevent further losses.

The Committee is prepared to archive all QSL-cards and letters received. At the outset the Committee is concentrating on QSLs from shortwave broadcast stations, large and small. However, it is an all-wave project, and the Committee welcomes QSLs covering medium wave, utility and other stations as well.

Since today's QSLs are tomorrow's history, the Committee wants to archive QSLs of more recent origin as well as vintage material. So hobbyists with "new" collections are as important to us as the "old timers."

The Committee is concentrating on QSL collections in the United States, but in the future the Committee may have affiliated groups in other countries working to provide appropriate QSL depositories for their DXers. For now, hobbyists outside the U.S. who are interested in preserving their QSLs are urged to contact the Committee so that their interest can be noted and their names referred to local affiliated groups that may be formed.

What happens to QSLs that are donated to the Committee?

DXers needn't worry that their QSLs will just be piled up in a basement someplace. All material is handled with care. Each QSL is placed in an individual envelope, carefully marked with the donor's name, and filed in neat, orderly fashion. Each QSL is always fully credited to its original owner. A computerized index is maintained so that all material can be accessed quickly and easily.

Eventually the CPRV collection might be housed at a museum or a library so as to facilitate viewing and use by interested persons. For now, however, the Committee's collection is located at the Boston

headquarters of the Christian Science Monitor, the internationally recognized news organization, leader in the field of objective news reporting, and home of Herald Broadcasting, parent organization of CSM's new 500 kw shortwave station in Maine. The Committee is pleased to have the support of this important voice of International Journalism.

Who are the members of the Committee?

Yours truly, Jerry Berg, attorney, active in the shortwave hobby as a listener and QSL collector since 1958, and Committee chairperson . . . Kent Corson, social service executive and active shortwave hobbyist since 1952 . . . Gerry L. Dexter, broadcaster, author of many radio publications, and well known for his interest in QSL collecting during his 35 years in radio . . . Tom Gavaras, radio marketing professional, a DXer since 1969 and active in hobby club circles . . . John C. Herklimer, printer, radio hobbyist since 1968.

Interested?

We hope so. Most QSL collectors have spent many, many hours seeking QSLs, and as long as they are active in the hobby they should hold on to their verifications so they can get back from them as much enjoyment as they have put in. But if you are leaving or have left the hobby, the Committee urges you to consider placing your QSLs with us in order to insure that your active involvement in the hobby will be memorialized for future generations of DXers.

Also, if you know of others who might be interested in the Committee's work, or if you are holding a QSL collection belonging to a DXer who is no longer active or has passed away, we hope you will contact us.

To find out more . . .

Contact any member of the Committee, by mail or telephone. Each inquiry is handled individually. The Committee will work with donors to address any questions or special needs they may have.

Here are the names, addresses and telephone numbers:

Jerry Berg, 38 Eastern Ave., Lexington, MA 02173, tel. 617/861-8481
Kent Corson, 4015 Tanglewood Terrace, Bettendorf, IA 52722, tel. 319/355-7293
Gerry L. Dexter, R.R. 4 - Box 110, Lake Geneva, WI 53147, tel. 414/248-4845
Tom Gavaras, 10401 Cedar Lake Rd. (215), Minnetonka, MN 55343, tel. 612/544-2433
John C. Herklimer, 3233 East Ave., Caledonia, NY 14423, tel. 716/538-2582

If you feel you can help the Committee in any aspect of its work, please let us hear from you!

[Thanks to the following for their generous financial contributions to the Committee's work: *Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC); *Michael L. Harris, Grove City, OH; *ICOM America, Inc., Bellevue, WA; International Broadcasting Services, Ltd. ("Radio Database International"), Penn's Park, PA; *North American Shortwave Association; Ontario DX Association. *=Major contributor.]

4 Radio World

FCC Battling Pirate Stations

by David Hughes

Washington DC... The FCC has recommended a fine for a Louisville, KY man who operated an illegal FM translator station. This is the Commission's latest action in its on-going battle to catch "pirate" broadcasters—those that operate without a license.

While US pirate broadcasters continue to be heard on the FM, AM and short-wave bands despite the FCC's constant attempts to track them down, the situation is not as bad as in other nations.

The 1987 edition of the *World Radio TV Handbook*, commonly referred to as the "Bible" for radio DXers, especially short-wave, reported that there were approximately 50 "unlicensed" AM and FM stations in Ireland.

In addition, France, Italy and England have all had their share of pirate broadcasters—some of whom operate full service, commercial stations in competition with the European state-backed radio networks.

However, in the US, with its extensive system of private, commercial stations, the pirate is said to be more often a "frustrated DJ" or a college student interested in electronics.

Louisville case

In January, the FCC notified Robert Baker, 20, of Louisville that he must pay a \$750 administrative fine for operating an unlicensed FM station.

According to the Commission, Baker used a Zenith FM receiver, a graphic equalizer, broadband amplifier and a signal generator to receive station WSTO-FM, 96.1 MHz in Owensboro, KY, and rebroadcast it on 98.5 MHz.

Baker told RW that he calls himself a "two-wire technician"—someone who has had no formal radio station experience who "plays around with electronics."

He maintained that he had no idea that his homemade FM translator station was being relayed across Louisville.

Baker said that he listened to WSTO

"quite a lot," but reception was only good on the radio in his bedroom. He could not receive the station well on his living room receiver. Therefore, he said, he decided to build a low-power relay on a different frequency to boost the signal into the next room.

"I didn't think it was being transmitted," Baker said, adding that he was surprised when the FCC paid a visit to his home.

Tip of iceberg

Commission officials concede that radio pirates who get caught are just the tip of the iceberg.

The vast majority of pirates, according to Jeff Young, an FCC engineer with the Enforcement Division, operate with very low powers or so sporadically—often one night a week, or for only a month or two at a time—that they are difficult to confirm and catch.

"Most pirates turn out to be frustrated DJs or college kids that want to get on the air and run their own station," he said.

Young maintained that the Commission nabs about 20 pirates a year. Although there are no firm figures as to how many US pirates there are, most sources agree that the number of pirates caught is a very small percentage of the total.

Pirates publicized

Several radio DX-oriented publications devote space to pirate broadcasters. *Popular Communications*, a monthly magazine, has a regular section entitled "Pirates Den—Focus On Free Radio Broadcasting."

Of the 11 pirates highlighted in the magazine's February issue, six broadcast on shortwave (most in the 7400 kHz range), four on AM (most in the 1600-1700 kHz range) and one on FM (in the educational band).

Station names ranged from WRIP/RIP Radio, Radio EXP, Zeppelin Radio Worldwide, to WQO Radio and Radio Deadman.

Young concedes that the public often does not report pirates to the FCC.

Pirates that operate on FM often are of such low powers that they cannot be heard by many people. "It is hard to judge how many FM pirates there are," he added. "Hundreds of FM (pirates) go unnoticed."

Many of the AM pirates broadcast above 1600 kHz—thereby avoiding the crowded band conditions and assuring that their weak signals have a relatively clear channel.

Pirates will generate complaints from the public, Young admitted, when they start interfering with existing broadcasters. Broadcasters will often strike against pirates when they find out that the pirate is selling commercials, or has "too professional" a sound.

Warnings, fines and jail

Those accused of operating an illegal broadcast station can get off with only a warning from the FCC. However, Young said that the Commission usually also recommends a fine—up to \$2000.

That usually stops 95% of the pirates, Young said. However, if the pirate continues operating, the FCC will then turn the case over to a US attorney who will prosecute the violator according to the criminal code, Young said.

He added that the FCC cracks down especially hard on pirates who interfere with public safety services such as police and fire departments.

Apart from having equipment seized, the pirate ultimately can face a maximum penalty of a year in jail and a \$100,000 fine, according to Section 301 of the Communications Act.

While the radio pirate industry has remained relatively stable in recent years, Young predicted a growth in the number of TV pirates. He said plentiful VCRs and devices that relay a VCR's signal through a household can be modified to act as mini-TV transmitters.

For more information on the Baker case contact Russel Monie at the FCC's Chicago office: 312-353-0195. For more information of the FCC's anti-piracy rules, contact Jeff Young at 202-632-7014.

New programmes from September

The continuing succes for Radio Viking means an increase in airtime as from Sunday, September 3rd, as we go into Autumn.

As from Sunday, September 3rd, you will be able to tune in to Radio Viking for 3 hours on Sundays. We shall be on the air between 09.00 GMT and 12.00 GMT. And with an increase in airtime

follows new programmes as well. But when you have succes, you don't fool with it. You will still be able to hear your three favourite announcers, Phil Hazleton, Poul Anthony and Oscar Hansson.

Programme-schedule

9.00 GMT Phil Hazleton
gets you up in the morning with the best of the new, and the best of the old.

9.45 GMT Poul Anthony
bubbles over with more music and fun.

10.30 GMT Viking DX-world
Oscar Hansson puts together the weekly DX-programme with reports from our European correspondents.

11.00 GMT Oscar Hansson
Great music including dedications and a swing towards rock.

11.30 GMT 1st Sunday Progressive
Oscar Hansson presents his famous progressive music show

2nd Sunday Viking Top 10
Poul Anthony plays the top ten records in Europe.

3rd Sunday Supergold
Phil Hazleton plays you nothing but the golden greats.

4th Sunday Viking Top 10
Oscar Hansson plays the top ten records in Europe

5th Sunday Country
Poul Anthony with music for C&W-fans.

* F.C.C. DEREGULATION *
* AND *
* MEDIA CENSORSHIP *
* by *
* Jim Garrity *

Back in the March, 1987 issue of the A*C*E, I mused that the F.C.C. was trying to deregulate itself out of existence by practically allowing licensed Broadcasters Carte Blanche freedoms to do almost anything they saw fit to do, (in order to maximize their profits) under the banner of "Deregulation". Mark Fowler, then the Chairman of this prestigious organization, had long advocated a "Free Market" approach to allowing Broadcasters to do whatever they wished to do (such as running programs which were 100% commercials, like the endless "Shop At Home" channels, or the hour long "Get Rich Quick With No Money Down" hucksterfests) as long as the marketplace accepted them.

Well, it seems that Fowler's F.C.C. was not so dedicated to Free Market principles as we were led to believe. Perhaps the Commission got tired of just sitting around with their thumbs up their collective posteriors, having to be content only with the occasional bust of some Pirate Radio station (the announcement of which they would then herald in a Newsrelease, as if they found the cure for cancer, or solved the Budget Deficit problem), Or perhaps they were feeling the pressure from Attorney General Meese (one of whom's dubious claims to fame was to pressure some Convenience Stores not to sell Playboy and Penthouse Magazines anymore-what a great humanitarian act!!) to "Crack Down" on these "Horrible Purveyors of Filth: Radio Personalities that actually make double entendre references to SEX!!!! We can't allow this!!!

Let me give you a little background into what I'm describing here, and my interest in a situation that I feel will be quite detrimental to our Rights of Free Speech, which are supposedly protected by the Constitution. First, let me say that I consider myself quite Conservative politically, with a slight Libertarian inclination. I voted for the present Administration, as did many of my friends with similar opinions. But I did so because I felt that the President was sincere in his desire to make sure that we would have less Government meddling in our lives. Less taxes to pay for bankrupt Social Programs that have outlived their usefulness, and less well-minded but foolish attempts to Legislate simple answers to complex problems. At first, this was how things appeared to be going, but then, other people who also claimed to want the same thing as the rest of us, and who also gave the Administration their votes, started to express their agendas to those in Government that were quite receptive to them. These were the self appointed "Guardians of Decency and Morality" that started to try to ban rock music whose lyrics did not fit in with their narrow, stilted values. They were accompanied by greedy Corporate interests who successfully Lobbied an ignorant Congress into passing Legislation that made it illegal, for the first time in the history of this Nation, to listen to certain portions of the radio spectrum that were now supposedly protected from our unauthorized ears.

These were not good signs to those of us who wanted the Administration to live up to it's promise to "Get the Government off the backs of the people". Now we are faced with another frontal assault on our freedom, this time in the form of new censorship guidelines for what is permissible for Radio and Television Stations to broadcast without being cited as "Obscene and/or Indecent material".

The F.C.C., on April 16, 1987 (only 15 days later than the date on which this ruling would have been more appropriate) made a decision on an ongoing investigation. Mark Fowler, as one of his last official duties as F.C.C. Commissioner, Presided over a Hearing in which the Commission ruled that a California Radio Station was cited for apparent violation of the F.C.C. Rules pertaining to Obscene or Indecent material. The Commission then stated that it was turning the case over to the Department of Justice for possible criminal prosecution. This particular case dealt with a Radio Play which dealt with homosexuality, and supposedly was judged to be in violation of the present

guidelines governing obscene material. The second case, however, was more bizarre in nature. The Commission ruled that a local New York Radio Personality, Howard Stern, was NOT in apparent violation of the present rules, but it announced that the guidelines for determining what would be considered obscene were soon going to be redefined, and then, at that point, The Stern Show would then be considered obscene or indecent, if it did not change. In other words, "He didn't break the rules, but we're changing them so that he will, unless he knuckles under." It should be noted that the Stern Show, during this whole investigation process, was consistently Rated #1 or #2 in the New York Market, and was rated in the top ten in Philadelphia. So much for "letting the marketplace decide", Mr. Fowler's comments notwithstanding.

The Commission further stated that was no longer going to base it's future decisions on obscenity on the "George Carlin Seven Dirty Words" Supreme Court Decision of 1978, but would use a "broader interpretation" based on "Contemporary Community Standards and Values." This is an important point in this case. The Stern Show, which is simulcast into Philadelphia, was targeted by a group called "Morality In Media". This group apparently had some zealots operating in the Philly area which tape recorded some Stern shows, then sent them down to the group's headquarters, in Tupelo, Mississippi, for evaluation. It is my understanding that the main body of complaints to the F.C.C. originated from this group. There were other complaints, to be sure, but they weren't of sufficient volume alone to warrant an investigation of this type. Now I ask you, what in hell does anyone in Tupelo, Mississippi know about the "Contemporary Community Standards and Values" of New York City, or Philadelphia, for that matter?? And since these shows were not aired down there, where was their right to complain about the Show's content in the first place?

The answer, of course, is that this Organization, and other Religious Fundamentalist oriented groups of their kind, have taken up a Crusade, so to speak, to cleanse our Media of any ideas and concepts which do not fit into their narrow, repressed interpretations of what is "Moral". I contend that it is they, and not the great majority of the population, which are out of step with the "Contemporary Community Standards" of the rest of the Country, and I ask them: How DARE you try to impose your morality upon me and my Community? (For the record, I happen to respect and applaud most Christian Values, and I am a Christian myself, but I don't think that we live in a Theocratic State, and as much as I may agree with most of their values, I don't want my Government to necessarily form all of it's Laws around them.)

Where does this leave us? Well, as of this writing, only days after the ruling came out, it remains to be seen whether these Groups will succeed in turning our Broadcast Media, and our society in general, back into the days of the 1950's, when it was illegal for a Radio Announcer to mention the word "pregnant" on the air. (They had to say "With Child") Until then, we will just have to listen, and perhaps write letters of outrage to the F.C.C. if they really start a witch hunt. But, for any of you out there who are reading this and think that the Fundamentalists are correct in their actions to censor the media, just remember. The F.C.C. Commissioners, as well as it's Chairman, serve at the whim of the President. (they are Presidential appointees) and it would not be so far outside the realm of possibility that some future Administration might not look too kindly upon Fundamentalists in general, and the massive amount of religious programming on the air might get closer scrutiny from some future Commission. (Especially following some of the scandals that have been uncovered by some of the more prominent Televangelists) After all, the First Amendment applies to Freedom of Religion as well as Speech, so, beware, folks. You may well get stung someday yourselves.

In closing, I'll just leave you with a thought I had regarding the Spectre of Broadcast Radio in the future that is even more boring than it is now. If it becomes impossible for people to express themselves in a legal way upon legally Licensed Stations, it may just spur an avalanche of Pirate Radio activity, because on the night that the F.C.C. announced their Obscenity Decision, a local Pirate Station signed on with the statement: "Thank God this Station is not licensed by the F.C.C.-We will say what we want, when we want to, and until and unless they catch us, we will not follow any of their f---ing Rules!! An extremely lewd but enjoyable program followed.

73,
Jim Garrity

Decalcomania

THE Promotions and Tape Collector's Club
c/o Mark Strickert - PO Box 355 - Berkeley CA 94701

Hello! Thank you for your interest in the DECALCOMANIA club! As far as we know, this is the only club for collectors and traders of radio/TV-station stickers, T-shirts and other paraphernalia, and for collectors and traders of radio station "airchecks", or recordings. Club members share their information through a newsletter, issued 10 times a year, with columns for the major interests and special hobby-related articles submitted by members. If you have not already done so, I suggest ordering a sample copy of the bulletin (\$1 or 5 IRC)

Dues

MEMBER [will participate in club bulletins and functions]
US \$8/year CANADA/MEXICO \$9/year ELSEWHERE \$16/year
(or \$12.50 Canadian funds)
SUBSCRIBER [will, for some reason, read but not contribute to club]
US \$16/year CANADA/MEXICO \$17/year ELSEWHERE \$24/year
TRIAL [one-time "trial" membership, for 6 months/5 bulletins]
US \$5.50 CANADA/MEXICO \$6.25 ELSEWHERE \$10
(or \$9.00 Canadian funds)

WANT TO JOIN? Good! Fill out the rest of this sheet and send it in, with the appropriate amount, to the club headquarters address above.

Name [#.....]
Add Apt
City STATE/PROV
Code PHONE (.....)

I do [] do not [] wish to appear on the published club member's list
(this will be only for club and members' use - not to be sold or lent out)

INTERESTS (check any or all that apply)

Collector: [] Aircheck [] Sticker [] T-Shirt [] Cov. Map
[] Music Playlist [] SW Pennant [] QSL [] ALL!
Trader: [] All checked above [] None of the above
ONLY (list):
[] Broadcaster [] DXer [] Radio-enthusiast [] Social
[] All Four

OTHER:

From who/where did you hear about DECALCOMANIA:

Thanks for joining!

See you soon in the DECALCOMANIA bulletins!

Loggings

by: Lani Pettit

0000-0059

3150 Px.:00,M17tu,3,PCD2,DM
3415 Px.:01,M17tu,2,ART2,DM
4880 P5.:02,M17tu,3,DM
5015 G5.:02,M11w,17tu,2-4,./2707,DM
5090 E5.:01,M11w,17tu,3,DM

0100-0159

4560 Px.:02,M18w,3,ULX2,DM

0200-0259

4007 E5.:08,M27f,3,DM
6785 E5.:10,M27f,4,DM
6802 S4.:17,A26su,4,./8415,LP
6840 S4.:30-40*,2 grps repeated,
A26su,LP [see 0300],daily?
7375 E5.:13,A26su,4,LP
7445 Px.:15,M27f,2,KPA2,DM
8415 S4.:17,A26su,2,./6802,LP
10382 C5.:44*,A26su,letters,LP

0300-0359

2808 CZ5.:50,M22su,4,DM
3225 CZ5.:44,M22su,4,DM
4026 S5?:00,A30th,2,LP
4307 S4.:00,A30th,1,./4670,LP
4670 S4.:00,A30th,4,./4307,LP
6840 C4.:30-40*,A30th,4,2 grps cut
#s,rep'd,LP,[see 0200],daily?

0400-0459

2808 CZ5.:01,M22su,4,DM
3150 P5.:07,M20f,2,DM
3225 CZ5.:00,M20f,22su,5-4,DM
4026 S5.:04,A30th,LP
4270 P5.:08,M22su,2,DM
5812 S4.:01,A26su,3,LP
6802 S4.:04,M22su,2,DM;A26su,3,LP
9074 S*545*test.:03,A30th,./11532,LP
11532 S*545*test.:04,A30th,./9074,LP

0500-0559

3258 G5.:30,M25w,4,DM

0600-0659

2707 G5.:05,M15su,4,DM
2709u G5.:35,M12th,4,DM
3224 CZ5.:36,M12th.:06,M15su,4,DM
3258 G5.:07,M15su,3,DM
3820 G5.:34,M24tu,4,DM
4030 CZ5.:30,M23m,4,DM
5015 G5.:09,M15su,4,DM
5017u G5.:36,M12th,4,DM
6802 S4.:37,M12th,2,DM
7405u G5.:35,M23m,2,DM

0700-0759

3258 G5.:30,M21sa,3,DM
4030 CZ5.:06,M24tu,4,DM
4395 G5.:04,M17tu,4,DM
4555 B?:03,M17,24tu,4-3,just 999
(3x) & 000,DM
5315 G5.:05,M17tu,3,DM
6338 S5.:01,M24tu,3,DM
6768 S5.:00,M17,24tu,4-3,DM

0800-0859

4505 G5.:07,M22su,4,./5440,DM
4595 G5.:00,M21sa,3,PT call,DM
5015 G5.:01,M21sa,4,PB call,DM
5285 G5.:02,M21sa,4,AL call,DM
5410 G5.:03,M21sa,4,DM
5440 G5.:06,M22sa,3,./4505,DM
5772 G5.:30,M21sa,3,AL call,DM
5775 B5.:04,M21sa,3,DM
6225 S5.:03,M7sa,5,LP
6228 S5.:05,M21sa,22su,2,DM
6453 G5.:06,M21sa,4,DM
6853 G5.:02,M22su,3,DM
7380 G5.:07,M21sa,4,DM
7435 S5.:00,M7sa,3,LP
7676 B?:10,M22su,5,190 repeated,DM
7906 S5.:11,M22su,3,DM
8190 G5.:08,M21sa,22su,5-4,DM

0900-0959

5410 G5.:00,M14,21sa,4,DM

5772u G5.:02,M21sa,3,UI call,DM
6453 G5.:04,M14sa,4,DM
7375 G5.:04,M14,21sa,3-4,./7410,DM
7410 G5.:05,M14,21sa,3-4,./7375,DM

1000-1059

4595u G5.:12,M9m,3,DM
5410 G5.:31,M14sa,3,DM
5820 G5.:08,M9m,4,DM
6410 G5.:32,M14sa,3,DM
6453 G5.:09,M9m,4,DM
6853 G5.:44,M9m,4,DM
7650 G5.:13,M9m,2,DM
7742u G5.:30,M14sa,4,UG call,DM
9042u G5.:11,M9m,3,DM
9457 G5.:10,M9m,5,DM
15532 G5.:04,M9m,3,DM

1100-1159

5775 B5.:03,M9m,4,DM
5820 G5.:04,M9m,22su,14sa,4,DM
8160 B?:06,M9m,22su,4, just 606
repeated,DM
13420 G5.:05,M9m,22su,3-2,DM

1200-1259

2707 G5.:00,M9m,3,./5015,7405,
11108,PN call,DM
2709u G5.:32,M14sa,3,./5017u,7405u,
11110u,PN call,DM
5015 G5.:00,M9m,4,(see 2707),DM
5017u G5.:33,M14sa,3,(see 2709u),DM
5820 G5.:03,M9m,4,DM
6410 G5.:02,M9m,4,DM
7405 G5.:01,M9m,4,(see 2707),DM
7405u G5.:34,M14sa,4,(see 2709u),DM
7533 G5.:36,M14sa,4,DM
11108 G5.:01,M9m,2,(see 2707),DM
11110u G5.:35,M14sa,2,(see 2709u),DM

1300-1359

3370 G5.:00,M9m,3,DM
4010 G5.:00,M9m,3,DM
5410 G5.:01,M9m,20f,4,DM
5910 G5.:02,M9m,4,DM
8065u G5.:03,M9m,3,AM call,DM

1400-1459

3370 G5.:16,M9m,2,DM
4010 G5.:15,M9m,3,DM

5285u G5.:14,M9m,3,DM

1500-1559

3370 G5.:01,M27f,3,DM
3372u G5.:30,M27f,3,DM
4010 G5.:02,M27f,4,DM
4012u G5.:31,M27f,4,DM
5284 G5.:32,M27f,4,ZO call,DM
6708 G5.:04,M27f,3,DM

1600-1659

3225 CZ5.:00,M9m,3,DM
3370 G5.:01,M9m,4,DM
4010 G5.:02,M9m,4,DM
4030 CZ5.:03,M9m,5,DM
8312 G5.:04,M9m,2,DM

1700-1759

3225 CZ5.:03,M6f,3,DM
3258 G5.:04,M6f,2,DM
3370 G5.:05,M6f,4,DM
3372u G5.:31,M6f,3,DM
4010 G5.:06,M6f,4,DM
4012u G5.:32,M6f,4,DM
4030 CZ5.:07,M6f,4,DM
4395 G5.:08,M6f,4,DM
4545u G5.:35,M6f,4,DM
4560 P5.:07,M27f,2,DM
4840 G5.:09,M6f,4,DM
5090 Px.:33,M6f,2,JSR2,DM
5750u G5.:10,M6f,3,DM
5820 P5.:11,M6f,2,DM
7740 E5.:09,M6,27f,3-4,DM
9435 E5.:11,M27f,4,DM

1800-1859

2707 G5.:13,M21sa,4,DM
3217 G5.:15,M21sa,4,DM
3225 CZ5.:14,M21sa,4,DM
3370 G5.:15,M21sa,4,DM
3385 G5.:19,M21sa,4,DM
4010 G5.:16,M21sa,4,DM
4030 CZ5.:16,M21sa,4,DM
4770 G5.:21,M21sa,4,DM
5015 G5.:17,M21sa,4,DM
5692 G5.:20,M21sa,5,DM
7405 G5.:18,M21sa,4,DM
7740 E5.:18,M21sa,4,DM

1900-1959

3150 Px,:00,M15su,3,PCD2,DM
 3217 G5,:00,M9m,15su,5-4,DM
 3225 CZ5,:32,M15su,4,DM
 3258 G5,:01,M9m,15su,4,DM
 3370 G5,:02,M9m,15su,4,DM
 3372u G5,:33,M15su,4,DM
 3840 Px,:31,M22su,2,YHF,DM
 3880 G5,:03,:M15su,9m,5-4,5225,DM
 4010 G5,:04,M9m,15su,4,DM
 4012u G5,:34,M15su,4,DM
 4545 G5,:05,M9m,4,DM
 4595u G5,:06,M9m,4,DM
 4775 G5,:07,M9m,4,DM
 5225 G5,:08,M9m,15su,4-5,3880,DM
 5430 ??:09,M15su,5,MAD VIOLIN,DM
 5470 G5,:09,M9m,4,DM
 6855u G5,:10,M9m,:30,M22su,3,DM

2000-2059

3217 G5,:00,M14sa,4,DM
 3225 CZ5,:00,M14sa,4,DM
 3230u G5,:01,M14sa,4,UI call,DM
 3258 G5,:01,M14sa,4,DM
 3264u G5,:02,M14sa,4,PT call,DM
 3370 G5,:02,M14sa,4,DM
 3383 B?,:03,M14sa,3,999(3x) & 000,DM
 3820 G5,:04,M14sa,4,DM
 4010 G5,:04,M14sa,4,DM
 4030 CZ5,:05,M14sa,4,DM

4455 G5,:06,M14sa,4,DM
 4545u G5,:06,M14sa,4,DM
 4560 P5,:07,M14sa,3,DM
 4595 G5,:07,M14sa,4,DM
 4780 Px,:16,M14sa,3,KPA2,DM
 4790 G5,:08,M14sa,4,DM
 4990 G5,:09,M14sa,4,DM
 5428 G5,:10,M14sa,4,new YL,DM
 5440 G5,:11,M14sa,3,DM
 6507 G5,:13,M14sa,4,DM
 6768 G5,:12,M14sa,4,DM
 7740 E5,:14,M14sa,22tu,3-4,DM

2100-2159

3150 Px,:00,M15su,3,PCD,DM
 3190 G5,:00,M15su,4,3880,DM
 3217 G5,:01,M8su,15su,5,DM
 3225 CZ5,:02,M8su,15su,4,DM
 3258 G5,:03,M8su,15su,4,DM
 3262 G5,:04,M15su,4,DM
 3370 G5,:04,M8su,15su,4,DM
 3372u G5,:32,M15su,4,DM
 3415 P5,:05,M15su,3,DM
 3820 G5,:05,M8su,15su,4-5,DM
 3840 P5,:06,M15su,3,DM
 3880 G5,:08,M15su,24tu,5,3190,DM
 4010 G5,:07,M7sa,8su,4-5,DM
 4012u G5,:33,M15su,4,DM
 4030 CZ5,:06,M15su,4,DM

4270 P5,:08,M15su,3,DM
 4545 G5,:12,M8su,:34,M15su,5-3,DM
 4595 G5,:35,M15su,4,DM
 4780 Px,:18,M15su,2,KPA2,DM
 4790 G5,:13,M8su,4,DM
 4880 P5,:36,M15su,4,DM
 4925 G5,:09,M15su,5,DM
 5298 G5,:14,M8su,4,DM
 5330 E5,:10,M8,15su,24tu,3-4,DM
 5438 P5,:37,M15su,3,DM
 6785 E5,:11,M15su,3,DM
 7445 Px,:16,M24tu,2,KPA2,DM
 7740 E5,:15,M8su,24tu,4-3,DM

2200-2259

3150 Px,:30,M17tu,3,PCD2,DM
 3190 G5,:32,M17tu,4,DM
 3225 CZ5,:15,M19th,5,DM
 3230u G5,:16,M19th,3,DM
 3232 G5,:16,M19th,4,DM
 3240 B5,:17,M19th,3,DM
 3258 G5,:31,M18w,4,DM
 3264u G5,:33,M17tu,3,DM
 3370 G5,:18,M19th,4,DM
 3372u G5,:34,M17tu,4,DM
 3380 ??:19,M19th,4,[3 note?]call,DM
 3415 Px,:30,M19th,2,ART2,DM
 3820 G5,:35,M17tu,4,DM
 4010 G5,:20,M19th,4,DM

4012u G5,:37,M17tu,4,DM
 4030 CZ5,:20,M19th,5,DM
 4125 G5,:21,M18w,19th,5-4,DM
 4415 G5,:36,M18w,4,DM
 4455 G5,:22,M19th,3,DM
 4540 G5,:37,M17th,27f,4,DM
 4560 Px,:31,M19th,2,YHF,DM
 5118 G5,:38,M18w,5,DM
 5414 G5,:39,M17tu,27f,3-4,DM
 5440 G5,:39,M18w,3,DM
 5578 B5,:42,M27f,4,new YL,DM
 6675 ??:43,M27f,4,bugle call,DM
 7740 E5,:24,M19th,3,DM

2300-2359

3150 P5,:02,M8su,2,DM
 3190 G5,:09,M20,27f,4,DM
 3258 G5,:00,M8su,14sa,3,DM
 3820 G5,:04,M8su,20f,5-4,DM
 3880 G5,:10,M20,27f,4-5,DM
 4540u G5,:11,M27f,4,DM DM
 5090 E5,:02,M8su,14sa,18w,3,6840,/
 5330 E5,:12,M20,27f,3-4,DM
 5438 P5,:08,M8sa,3,DM
 6840 E5,:04,M14sa,18w,3-2,5090,DM
 DM = David Markwick, E.Sussex
 ENGLP = Lani Pettit, Sioux City, IA

*Note: David's logs all had Mar. 9 as Sun., so assume mistake was made on day rather than date, so changed it to Mon. Thanks David for the huge list of logs this month! You've been busy! Where are the rest of you? **I want to thank David for doing an excellent column for us; and to Virgil Hooper for filling in [that issue has not arrived yet.] **Have you ordered your copy yet UNODOS QUATRO by Havana Moon? Order from Tiare Publications, POB 493, Lake Geneva, WI 53147, \$13.95 { \$1 shipping. Someday when all of this spy #s stuff comes to light, we will all be able to say we were spy chasing long before the rest of the world ever heard about it! HMhinds that this could be BIG, whatever it is. Even your SPY CENTRE editor does not know HM's real identity. **The "feds" must enjoy the column; supposedly, they have a copy of every issue! **Next month we'll continue the article started a few months back.

**73, Lani@S1L3 Time in GMT; freq. in kHz; language; # of digits or letters per group...x=no groups; minutes into the hour (*=s/on,s/off time); month & GMT date; day of week; signal strength 5 to 1 (from S of SIO); call & parallel freq. often noted; initials of person who logged broadcast. Abbrev.: S=Spanish, F=French, G=German, E=English, R=Russian, CZ=Czech, B=Bulgarian, CH=Chinese, C=code, P=phonetics (alpha, bravo, etc.) PL=Polish; SS, FF, GG, EE, RR, CW, & PH are also used for the above; ?=unknown, YL=female, OM= male; m, tu, w, th, f, sa, su = days of week; J, F, M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N, D = months (column us. includes 2-3 mos., so A can = Aug. & Apr.); many typical DX club abbrevs.: utes= utilities, unid= unidentifed, mx= music, px= program, wx= weather, tx= talk/transmitting, rx= receiver, vx= voice, etc.; plus many of my own...bkgrd= background, hrd= heard, rep.= repeat, rept.= report, aten="atencion"; etc.



Mike Martin, left, and Scott Blunt at the controls of now-defunct pirate shortwave station at 4175 Jordan Ave. N., New Hope.

FCC scuttles shortwave 'voyageur'

By Patrick Marx
Staff Writer

Mia Martin, a radio pirate who has been playing cat-and-mouse with the Federal Communications Commission since 1978, finally got trapped.

FCC officials raided Martin's rented New Hope home Saturday night where Martin and his friend Scott Blunt were caught broadcasting on an international shortwave band without a license in violation of FCC rules. Martin, 22, was fined \$1,000 and Blunt, also 22, was fined \$1,000, according to FCC spokesman Garrett Lysak, who led the raid.

They called themselves the "Voice of the Voyager" and said they had a faithful audience of about 400 from around the country, including listeners in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Pirate radio is not a big problem around here, not the way it is along the eastern seaboard where pirate radio stations pop up and close down frequently, said Lysak. Many pirate radio operators like Martin consider themselves proponents of unregulated "free radio."

Martin was about the area's only known regular pirate, said Lysak. He's been busted twice now.

The first time he received a warning to shut down, but now that he's been fined, Martin said the Voice of the Voyager is dead.

In 1978 he operated a station from his home trying to stay one step ahead of the FCC each time he went on the air. It took the FCC eight months to catch him.

This time he was on the air for six weeks. "We knew we were going to get caught," said Martin. "It was a bust in the making. But we wanted to say that we did it."

His first station was a crude operation, Martin said. But this time he came back streaming quality broadcasts. He had a 100-watt station, a 70-foot antenna, turntables and phone lookups, said Lysak. The station was located at 4175 Jordan Ave. N. in New Hope.

"There was nothing obscene about it — just music and skits and we'd take phone calls on the air," said Martin. He claimed he had more than 400 listeners when he was shut down in 1978 and it

was their faithfulness that caused him to do it again.

"It's hard to shut down when you've got that kind of support," said Martin. "It was really great."

But one of his more faithful listeners was an FCC radio monitor in Virginia who tracked the Voice of the Voyager by coming in on the radio signal they had been using for about six weeks. Lysak got a final fix on his prey Saturday night and set the trap.

The raid was uneventful. None of Martin's homemade equipment, worth about \$2,000, was confiscated.

"I would have never started had I known it was going to end this way, but once I started it I have no regrets. It had to be finished to this conclusion," said Martin.

Martin, who works in a Minneapolis electronics shop, said he has no plans to become a commercial broadcaster. But Lysak said he wouldn't interfere if Martin ever decided to seek a commercial license.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS 10 MAY 83

*Editors Note: Presented here is Part 1 of a two part series. These are the first 7 pages of an 16 page article written and submitted to the A*C*E from Lawrence Soley. It was originally printed in the "Journal of Communication" in the "Winter 1982" edition. It is fascinating reading and presents some history that few of us are aware of. Part 2 will appear in the July issue of "The A*C*E."*

Radio: Clandestine Broadcasting, 1948-1967

by Lawrence Soley

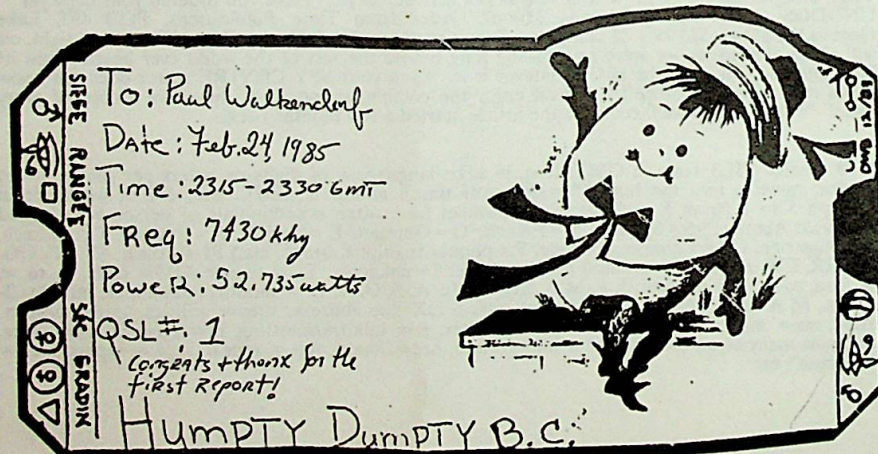
Clandestine stations appear at times of political crisis and civil upheaval and contribute to propaganda efforts and guerrilla warfare.

The Communist party of Czechoslovakia was first handed state power in February 1948, when all non-Communist government ministers resigned from their posts in the National Front coalition government (45). Several months later, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency reported hearing a resistance broadcast: "You are listening to the broadcasting station of free and democratic Slovakia on shortwave . . . our transmission can be heard daily" (Nov. 5, 1948, p. DD1).¹ On June 19, 1949, a planeload of armed revolutionaries landed in Luperon, the Dominican Republic, to initiate an uprising against Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo (29). During this crisis, the CIA reported that the office of the Associated Press had been trying to monitor a clandestine radio station which reportedly called itself "Voice of the Revolution" and which, according to the announcer, was transmitting from somewhere in the Dominican Republic (June 23, 1949, p. F1).

The CIA and press and wire services continue to monitor the international airwaves, attempting to locate mysterious, unidentified stations. The monitored information is used by the CIA and other analysts to assess the politics and strategies of revolutionary groups. Hoover Institution studies of Communist movements frequently use clandestine radio broadcasts to determine the ideologies and strategies of Marxist organizations (42). Press and wire services use the stations as sources of information when other sources are unavailable. During the

¹ This and all subsequent dates in parentheses are citations from *Foreign Broadcast Information Service Reports*.

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Vietnam era, U.S. newspapers frequently cited the casualty reports broadcast by the National Liberation Front's (NLF) clandestine station, "Liberation Radio." For example, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that "the Viet Cong made war claims in a liberation radio broadcast that were anywhere from 5 to 20 times greater than allied claims of casualties and material losses during 1970" (26).

Press and wire services still utilize clandestine stations as sources of information, despite their lack of knowledge concerning the sources of the broadcasts. U.S. newspapers carried reports of opposition to and corruption in the Iranian government of the Ayatollah Khomeini, based on broadcasts of the clandestine station, "The Free Voice of Iran" (8, 40). Although not acknowledged at the time of the newspaper reports, it was later discovered that the CIA was operating the station (47).

Clandestine radio dates back at least to the beginning of World War II. Two members of the Irish Republican Army were sentenced to prison in 1940 for operating a clandestine transmitter (4). When the Afrikaner government station in South Africa refused to support the Allied cause at the beginning of the war, English-speaking South Africans started the clandestine "Freedom Radio," which supported the Allied war effort (28). During World War II the Allies and Axis powers consistently used clandestine broadcasts to augment other propaganda campaigns (7, 18). "Radio 1212," for example, claimed to be a German-based and -operated anti-Nazi station, but actually transmitted from behind Allied lines. The station was operated by the Psychological Warfare Bureau of the U.S. Army (18).

Despite approximately forty years of clandestine radio broadcasting, relatively little attention has been given to the phenomenon (but see 3, 19). Several years ago, shortwave buffs (DXers) from around the world collaborated to identify then-operating stations, and eventually reported on activities in over 37 countries (21, 22).

Clandestine stations differ from both "pirate" and foreign service stations. Pirate stations, also called international waters stations (1, 50), are profit-motivated and nonideological.² Their activities are also well-documented (1, 10, 13), because pirate stations, while existing on the periphery of legality, must maintain offices above ground in their search for advertising revenues.

International propaganda or foreign service broadcast stations like Voice of America are intended to persuade by "explaining and interpreting to foreign peoples the objectives and policies" of the sponsoring government (48). Foreign service broadcasts are intended to develop and transmit persuasive political messages, but are unlike clandestine

² Mention should also be made of another type of international waters station, the religious ship station. Because the ships maintain national registry and the sponsoring religious organizations have home offices (50), the stations are considered above-ground operations.

stations, which claim to be indigenous and concerned with matters pertaining to the local people. Clandestine broadcasters maintain no foreign or home offices. The source of the clandestine radio message is frequently difficult to determine and the true transmitter locations are not acknowledged.

"Dark" and "white" are terms used by U.S. intelligence agencies to distinguish between clandestine and other broadcast stations. "White stations" include foreign service, armed forces, and other above-ground radio operations.³ "Dark" refers to clandestine stations, which are classified as either "gray" or "black" (35, 43, 49). "Gray radio" refers to clandestine stations attributed to or purportedly operated by dissident groups within a country. "The Free Voice of Iran" is an example of a gray station. "Black" stations are "broadcasts by one side that are disguised as broadcasts for another" (30, 35). "Liberation Radio," the gray station of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, was the object of "black radio" broadcasts (31).

Unlike the underground press in foreign countries and the United States, clandestine radio leaves no artifactual record of its existence. Only by hearing the broadcast or by finding a record in a secondary source does one learn of the existence of a clandestine station. Monitoring actual transmissions, as is done by DXers, limits one's evaluation to those stations currently operating. Using secondary sources also has its limitations: reports of clandestine activity are made only when a station is encountered or only when it contains information that is either newsworthy or of interest to a monitoring government.

Because no systematic evaluation of clandestine station activities exists, the purpose of this study is to discern trends in clandestine broadcasting since the end of World War II.

To determine which and when particular clandestine stations operated, a systematic evaluation of the Central Intelligence Agency's *Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) Reports* was conducted.⁴ Three three-year periods were examined: 1948–1950; 1958–1960; and 1965–1967. Clandestine radio activities in the 1970s were not investigated because they are adequately and extensively reported elsewhere (21, 22).

The first period (1948–1950) includes the emergence of the Cold War in Europe; revolutionary uprisings culminating in the Chinese and

³ "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty" are now openly financed by the U.S. Congress and should be considered above-ground, foreign service operations. Even when covertly funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, the stations were above-ground and listed in *World Radio-TV Handbook* as private noncommercial operations (50, p. 59). *World Radio-TV Handbook* has never listed or recognized clandestine stations (39).

⁴ The clandestine radio operations of the CIA are not examined in this article.

Korean civil wars in Asia; and instability in the Middle East, leading to the establishment of Israel. The second period (1958–1960) marks the advent of the anticolonial movements in Africa following the independence of Ghana in 1957; the rise of Latin American revolutionary movements, including the victory of Castro over Batista in Cuba; and the period of crisis in the Middle East, when the United States and Great Britain intervened in Lebanon and Jordan. The third period (1965–1967) includes renewed uprisings in Latin America such as the Dominican crisis of 1965 and Che Guevara's aborted guerrilla struggle in Bolivia; the growth of Southeast Asian revolutionary (civil) wars; and the Middle East War of 1967.

One week in every month during these intervals was randomly selected. *FBIS Reports* for the selected weeks were analyzed and the clandestine stations monitored or mentioned in the *Reports* were recorded. When an *FBIS Report* was unavailable for a selected week, a *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts* was substituted. A total of 36 weeks for each interval was examined. For the nine years studied, 98 weeks of *FBIS Reports* and 10 weeks of *BBC Summary* reports were examined.

Government documents, media reports, U.N. archives, and history texts were used to identify the organizations sponsoring the clandestine

Table 1: Clandestine stations monitored in Europe and Latin America, 1948–1967

1948-1950	1958-1960	EUROPE	1965-1967	Ideology/organization
Radio Station of the Greek Democratic Army/Free Greece Radio	Voice of Truth Our Radio Oggi in Italia	Voice of Truth Our Radio Oggi in Italia		Greek Communist Party Turkish Communist Party Italian Communist Party Anti-Communist Anti-Communist Anti-Communist Mihailovic group
Radio Garibaldi (Italy)	—	—	—	—
Voice of Democratic Slovakia	—	—	—	—
White Legion Station (Slovakia)	—	—	—	—
Freedom or Death Radio (Yugoslavia)	—	—	—	—
Radio Free Yugoslavia/Yugoslav Revolutionary Emigre Radio	—	—	—	—
Radio Espana Independiente	Radio Espana Independiente	Radio Espana Independiente		Cominform (anti-Tito) Republican Exile Government (Spanish Communist Party) Basque Government in Exile (Basque Separatist Radio) Anti-Franco Portuguese Communist Party Anti-Salazar German Communist Party (KPD)
Radio Euzkadi	Radio Euzkadi	—	—	—
—	Radio Claridad (Spain)	—	—	—
—	—	Radio Free Portugal	—	—
—	—	Voice of Freedom (Portugal)	—	—
—	German Freedom Station 904	—	—	—
		LATIN AMERICA		
		1965-1967		
1948-1950	1958-1960	1965-1967		Ideology/organization
Voice of the Revolution (Dominican)	—	—		Anti-Trujillo
—	Radio Rebelde (7 Radio)/Radio Frente Obrero Nacional	—		Cuban Rebel Army (Castro)
—	Voice of the Revolution	—		Junta de Liberacion de Cuba
—	Radio Cuba Libre	—		Escambray Guerrillas
—	Unidentified "student" station	—		Anti-Castro/anti-Batista
—	Voz de la Libertad/Voice of Reason	—		Anti-Castro (Batista forces)
—	Radio Liberation (Radio Rebelde) (Honduras)	—		Velasquez Cerrato (from Nicaragua)
—	La Voz de Cuba Libre	—		Anti-Castro (from Dominican Republic)
—	Radio Cuba Independiente	—		Anti-Castro
—	Radio Libertad (Cuba)	—		Anti-Castro (from Miami)
—	Voice of Resistance/Radio Rebelde Dominicano/Voice of Free Dominicans	—		Anti-Trujillo (from Cuba)
—	Radio Periodico Antillano	—		Anti-Castro (from Miami)
—	Voice of the Nicaraguan Revolution	—		Anti-Somoza (from Venezuela)

broadcasts, where possible. When the political organization, country, or party sponsoring the broadcasts could not be ascertained, the readers characterized the broadcasts in a phrase. Because clandestine broadcasters do not acknowledge their transmitter location, give false or misleading information as to their sponsorship, and/or exist solely to disrupt other broadcasts in a country, the conclusions reached in this article, while documented, are necessarily speculative.

Clandestine stations operating during the examined time intervals are identified in Tables 1 and 2, from which several trends can be observed. First, the Middle East can be identified as the region of greatest clandestine broadcasting activity. Approximately forty percent of the clandestine stations identified broadcast in or to the Middle East. The Middle East has been the scene of political upheavals for decades, suggesting that clandestine broadcasting is related to political unrest. Second, clandestine stations appear to operate during periods of political crises and, following the restoration of stability, cease operating. For example, the Middle East stations operating in 1948 stopped broadcasting after Israel was established. The stations that appeared in the same region a decade later were also short-lived.

Table 2: Clandestine stations monitored in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, 1948–1967

1948-1950	1958-1960	MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA 1965-1967	Ideology/organization
Station of Arabic Prisoners of War	—	—	Israeli Army
Voice of Palestine Radio	—	—	Palestinian Arab
Azerbaijani Democratic Station	—	—	Azerbaijani Democratic Party
Free Jewish Station	—	—	General Zionist Council
Haganah Radio/Voice of Israel/ Voice of Galilee	—	—	Haganah Army
Voice of the Jewish Spearhead/Radio of Fighters for the Freedom of Israel	—	—	Stern Gang
Voice of Fighting Zion/Voice of Freedom	—	—	Irgun
Al-Inqaz Radio	—	—	Arab Liberation Army
"New Arab Secret Radio"	—	—	Arab Liberation Army
Sharq al-Adna	—	—	Palestinian Arab
—	—	Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan	Kurdish Democratic Party
—	Voice of Iraq	—	Anti-Faisal (from U.A.R.)
—	Voice of the Free Iraqi Republic	—	Anti-Qassem (from U.A.R.)
—	Voice of the (Iraqi) People	Voice of the Iraqi People	Communist Party of Iraq
—	Radio Iran Courier/National	Radio Iran Courier/National	Tudeh (Communist) Party
—	Voice of Iran	Voice of Iran	Anti-Hussain
—	Jordan People's Radio	—	Islamic Arab (from U.A.R.)
—	Voice of Free Lebanon	—	Islamic Arab
—	Voice of the (Lebanese) People	—	Anti-Nasser
—	Unidentified transmissions (Egypt)	—	Anti-Nasser (from Lebanon)
—	Voice of Free Egypt	—	Anti-Nasser (from Lebanon)
—	Voice of Reform (Syria)	—	Anti-Nasser (pro-French)
—	Voice of Free Men (Egypt)	—	Pro-French
—	Voice of the Algerian People	—	Anti-Lumumba (unofficially/available)
—	Voice of Free Congo	—	Anti-colonial (in Swahili)
—	Voice of Free Africa	—	
1948-1950	1958-1960	ASIA 1965-1967	Ideology/organization
—	—	Liberation Radio (Vietnam)	National Liberation Front
—	—	Voice of the People of Thailand	National Front/Communist
—	—	Voice of Free Indonesia	Indonesian Communist Party
—	—	Voice of the Laotian King- dom/Radio of the Patriot Neutralist Forces (Laos/ Radio Pathet Lao	National Front/Communist (Pathet Lao)
—	Radio Pathet Lao		

The major exceptions to this rule are the pro-Moscow Communist stations, which usually broadcast from the Eastern bloc. These stations include the Iranian Tudeh party stations and the European stations that broadcast to Turkey, Italy, Spain, and Greece. "Radio Iran Courier" reportedly broadcasts from Bulgaria, "Oggi in Italia" from Prague, and "Our Radio" from Leipzig (22).

One of the oldest of the Communist clandestine stations is the "Voice of Truth," which broadcasts to Greece from Leipzig. The station began as the "Radio Station of the Democratic Army of Greece" during the post-World War II Greek civil war. The station was later known as "Free Greece Radio" and became "Voice of Truth" in 1958. Like other Communist clandestine stations, it was broadcasting into the middle 1970s, but reportedly terminated operations in 1975, after the ruling Greek military junta fell from power (22).

Related to the Greek clandestine operations were two Stalinist stations that appeared following the Tito-Stalin break: "The Voice of Yugoslav Revolutionary Emigres" and "Radio Free Yugoslavia." The stations were part of the massive propaganda attack on Tito that followed Stalin's expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform. The Stalinist propaganda attack included broadcasts of the Greek clandestine station, despite Yugoslavia's assistance to the Greek Communist movement over Stalin's objections (6, pp. 68-69). Due to the propaganda attacks Yugoslavia closed its border to the Greek Communist army, an action that contributed to the army's collapse (6, p. 270).

Communists were not the only parties operating clandestine transmitters in Europe after World War II. Anti-Communist stations ("Voice of Democratic Slovakia," "The White Legion Station," "Freedom or Death Radio") broadcast into Eastern Europe. In Italy, on the eve of the 1948 elections, a clandestine station called "Radio Garibaldi" broadcast epithets about Communist party General Secretary Palmiro Togliatti. The station always began its broadcasts with the statement, "Remember, Togliatti is an ass" (April 16, 1948, p. NN3).

In the Middle East, several of the clandestine stations that operated between 1948 and 1950 had been operating before and during World War II.

The station of the Jewish terrorist organization Irgun was operating as far back as July 1938, when the station claimed responsibility for the bombing of an Arab fruit market, which killed 24 persons and wounded 129 (14, p. 92). The clandestine broadcasts of another Jewish terrorist organization, the Stern Gang, date back to 1941 (14, p. 165). Both terrorist organizations, Irgun and the Stern Gang, were principals in the now-infamous massacre of over 100 women and children in the Jerusalem Arab suburb of Deir Yassin on April 9, 1948 (14).

Following Deir Yassin, atrocity stories became a regular feature of Arab above-ground and clandestine broadcasts (52). Zimmerman (52)

contends that the broadcasts were a major reason for the Palestinian Arab exodus from Israel. Typical of the vituperative Arab broadcasts was that of the clandestine station "Sawt al-Falestin" ("Voice of Palestine"):

Jews, those despicable cowards who, as everybody knows have betrayed their Prophet, those pariahs who sell their souls and honor for filthy lucre . . . commit crimes unparalleled in history. They murder women and rip them open. They slay children and mutilate their bodies, and are cowardly enough to murder old and helpless Arabs (May 11, 1948, p. II7).

Deir Yassin was also the focus of broadcasts by another clandestine Jewish station, "Haganah Radio" (known after May 15, 1948 as "The Voice of Israel"):

The Jewish Agency repudiated the atrocities of Deir Yassin and qualified them as "savage and barbaric". . . it openly and frankly announced its rejection of such an abominable crime (April 14, 1948, p. II2).

Haganah, not to be confused with the terrorist organizations, was the official defense arm of the Jewish quasi-government in Palestine. Its clandestine stations, like the station of Irgun, broadcast from the late 1930s (14, p. 137). Haganah became the backbone of Jewish military strength during the civil war and was made an integral part of Israel's army and defense system by Ben Gurion (36, p. 330). The Haganah station became the official "Voice of Israel" upon independence.

Other clandestine stations operating in Palestine during 1948 included "Al-Inqaz," the radio station of the Arab Liberation Army, and "Sharq al-Adna" (see Table 2). It is likely that the "New Arab Secret Radio" station was another name for "Al-Inqaz." On May 8, 1948, "Al-Inqaz" announced that the "station was being transferred to a new location owing to several technical reasons." Following this broadcast, the "New Arab Secret Radio" transmitted periodically until "Al-Inqaz" formally resumed its transmissions. "Sharq al-Adna," an above-ground Palestinian Arab station which broadcast from Jerusalem, went underground following Israeli independence.

In the 1958-1960 period, the Caribbean became the scene of large-scale clandestine radio operations.

Although Fidel Castro's Rebel Army was not the only group operating a clandestine transmitter in the Caribbean during the late 1950s (see Table 1), it was the presence of the Rebel Army in the Sierra Maestra that stimulated other broadcasts. The first Cuban clandestine station began broadcasting during the first week of September 1957, immediately after the abortive uprising against Batista in Cienfuegos (see 2). The station demanded the immediate resignation of Batista. Several days

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